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geologists. Going from Lower Silurian rocks to the clays and gravels of the Quaternary Period, which immediately overlie them, we find these beds resting upon gneiss rocks polished and scratched, often with great distinctness, as upon a hill in North Salem at Dr. W. Mack's summer residence; in Boston Street in Salem; a mile from Salem towards Lynn, on the top of a hill; the scratches all running in a general north-west and south-east direction. Among the many gigantic boulders transported on the backs of the continental glaciers of the early glacial epoch is the famous ship-rock in Danvers. The brickyard clays, which graduate into the earthy clays composing most of the arable lands of the County of Essex, and in which fossils have only been found at Chelsea and Gloucester, are overlaid by thick beds of gravel and sand, which have been rearranged into terraces along the rivers, and on the seaboard into raised sea beaches, which can be readily distinguished on the line of the Eastern Railroad, especially in Chelsea and Somerville. At Andover, among the hillocks of sand forming the "moraine terrace" of Professor Hitchcock, which border the Merrimac, is the celebrated "horse-back," called "Indian Ridge,"—that puzzle in Quaternary geology. The student of ethnology and anthropology can investigate the Indian shell-heaps, or Kjøkkenmøddings found along the whole coast, containing pieces of pottery, arrowheads, and bones of various animals, especially at Ipswich and on Plum Island, and many other points, specimens of which are on exhibition in the Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science. The inland zoölogist will eagerly explore the rocks and tidal pools and beaches, for the living representatives of animals he has before known only by the remains in palæozoic rocks; and the botanist will find in the sea-weeds thrown up on the beaches, and in the diatoms of the brackish waters, and the meeting of Northern and Southern plants in the woods and skirting the coast, much of interest.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. G., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—We have often noticed these erosions in the crust of the lichen, *Gyrostomum urciolatum* Tuckerman, and think that they are made by the rasping tongue of some *Helix* or *Limax*, if not by the larvæ of the Microlepidoptera. The whitish substance removed revealing the reddish bark beneath, is the thallus of the lichen, and the open papillæ are the apothecia.—J. L. R.

W. C. F., Sandwich, Mass.—The larvæ you send (May 17) are those of an apparently undescribed species of *Grapholitha*, a Tortricid, or leaf-rolling moth. We had noticed them May 15th, on the apple, and a day later perforating the half-expanded leaf and flower buds of the apple, pear and cherry, on which they were very abundant, and when the leaves were partially expanded they had folded the leaf. Other larvæ are half-grown. It appears on the trees just as the canker-worm is hatched out, as we observed them between the 10th and 15th of May this season. On June 1st they were abundant and doing considerable harm, and about pupating. They remain about two weeks in the cocoon before assuming the chrysalis state and are now (July 1st) flying about the garden and entering our windows, attracted by the light. This is a very injurious insect and new to our gardeners, and has done considerable damage in the vicinity of Salem.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Journal of Fish-rearing and Aquiculture.* Edited by Dr. A. J. Malmgren. Vol. i, No. 1. May. 1899. Helsingfors, 1899. 8vo, pp. 96.
The Field. February 27, March 20, April 3, May 1. London.